Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND M ORALS.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
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JOHN PALMER,
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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

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Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

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C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY: Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—tj.

INVENTO S' OFFICES.

d'DPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 19, 1866.

SPEECH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

The House sitting in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Country, and the President's Message being under consideration, Mr. Stevens spoke as follows:

Mr. STEVENS said: A candid examination of the power and proper principles of reconstruction can be offensive to no one, and may possibly be profitable by exciting inquiry. One of the suggestions of the message which we are now considering has special reference to this. Perhaps it is the principle most interesting to the people at this time. The President assumes what no one doubts, that the late Rebel States have lost their constitutional relations to the Union, and are incapable of representation in Congress, except by permission of the Government. It matters but little with this admission, whether you call them States out of the Union and now conquered Territodies or assert that because the Constitution forbids them to do what they did do that they are therefore only dead as to all national and political action, and will remain so until the Government shall breathe into them the breath, of life anew and permit them to occupy their former position, in other words that they are not out of the Union, the only dead carcasses lying within the Union. In either case it is very plain that it requires the action of Congress to enable them to form a State Government, and send representatives to Congress. Nobody, I believe, pretends that, with their old Constitutions and forms of government, that they can be permitted to claim their old rights, under the Constitution. They have torn their Constitutions into atoms, and built on their foundation fabrics of a totally different character. Dead men cannot raise themselves: dead States cannot restore their own existence as it was. Whose especial duty is to do it? In whom does the Constitution place the power? Not in the judicial branch of the Government, for it only adjudicates and does not prescribe laws. Not in the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, for he can only hold them under military rule until the sovereign legislative power of conqueror shall give them law. There is fortunately no dificulty in solving the question. There are two provisions in the Constitution under one of which they must fall. The fourth article says "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." In my judgment this is the controlling provision in this case. Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late war between two acknowledged beligerents severed their original compacts, and broke all ties that thembound together. The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conquered power. They must come in as new States or remain as conquered provinces. Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives—with the concurrence of the President, is the only power on earth that can act on the matter. But suppose as some dreaming theorists imagine that these States have never been out of the Union, but have only destroyed their State Governments so as to be incapable of political action, then the fourth section of the fourth article applies, which says "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government." Who is the United States? Not the Judiciary, not the President; but the sovereign power of the people exercised through their representatives in Congress, with the concurrence of the Executive. It means the political Government, the concurrent action of both branches of Congress and the Executive. The separate action of each amounts to nothing, either in admitting new States or guaranteeing Republican Governments to lapsed or outlawed States. Whence springs the preposterous idea that either the President, or the Senate, or the House of Representatives, acting separately can determine the right of a State to send members or Senators to the Congress of the Union? To prove that they are and have been out of the Union for all legal purposes, and are now conquered subjects to the absolute disposal of Congress, I will suggest a few ideas and adduce a few authorites. If the so called Confederate States of America were an indpendent belligerent, and were so acknowledged by the United States and Europe, or had assumed and maintained an attitude which entitled them to be considered and treated as a belligerent; that during such time they were precisely in the condition of a foreign nation with whom we were at war, nor need their independence as a nation be acknowledged by us to produce that effect.

Mr. Stevens then quoted from Mr. Justice Grier in the prize cases all the law on these points. After such clear and repeated decisions, he said, it is something worse than rediculous to hear men of respectable standing attempting to nullify the law of nations, and declare the Supreme Court of the United States, in error, because as the Constitution forbids it, the States could not go out of the Union de facto. After proceeding further in his argument, he remarked, it is obvious that it is the first duty of Congress to pass a law declaring the condition of these outside defunct States, and providing proper civil government for them. Since the conquest they have been governed by martial law. Military rule is necessarily despostic, and ought not to exist longer than is absolutely necessary. As there are no symptoms that the people of these provinces will be prepared to participate in a Constitutional Government for some years I know of no arrangement so proper for them as Territorial Governments. There they can learn the principles of freedom, and eat the fruit of foul rebellion under such government. While electing members to the Territorial Legislatures they will necessarily mingle with those to whom Congress shall extend the right of Suffrage. In the Territories, Congress fixes the qualifications of electors, and I know of no better place or better occasion for the conquered rebels and the conquered to practice justice to all men, and accustom themselves to make and to obey all laws. As to these famed rebels, they cannot, at their option, re-enter the heaven which they have disturbed, nor the garden of Eden which they have deserted, as flaming swords are set at the gate to secure their exclusion.

It becomes important to the nation to inquire when the doors shall be reopened for their admission. According to my judgment they ought never to be recognized as capable of acting in the Union or being counted as valid States, until the Constitution shall have been so amended as to make it what its framers intended, so as to secure a perpetual ascendency to the party of the Union, and so as to render Republican Government firm and stable forever. The first of these amendments is to change the basis of membership to actual voters. Now all the colored freemen in the Slave States and three fifths of the slaves are represented, though none of them have votes. The Rebel States have 19 representives of colored slaves. If the slaves are now free, then they can add for the other two fifths, 13 more, making the slave representation 32. I suppose the free blacks in those States will give at least five more, making representation of non voting people of color about 37. The whole number of representatives now from the Slave States is 70; add the other two-fifths, and it will be 83.

If the amendment prevails, and those States withhold the right of suffrage from persons of color, it will deduct about 37, leaving them but 46. With the apportionment unchanged, the 83 Southern members, with the Democrats that will in the best times be elected from the North, will always give them a majority in Congress and in the Electoral College. They will at the very first election take possession of the White House and the halls of Congress. I need not depict the ruin that would follow. The assumption of the rebel debt or repudiation of the Federal debt would be sure to follow. The oppression of the freedmen, the re-amendment of the State Constitutions, and re-establishment of slavery would be the inevitable result. That they would scorn and disregard their present Constitutions, forced upon them in the midst of martial law, would be both natural and just. No one that has any regard for the freedom of elections can look upon those governments, forced upon them in duress, with any favor. If they should grant the right of suffrage to persons of color, I think there would always be Union white men enough in the South aided by the blacks, to divide the representation and thus continue the Republican ascendency. If they should refuse thus to alter their election law it would reduce the representatives of the late Slave States to about 45, and render them powerless for evil. It is plain that the amendment must be consummated before the defunct States are admitted to be capable of State action, or it never can be. The proposed amendment to allow Congress to lay a duty on exports is precisely in the same situation. Its importance cannot well be overstated. It is every obvious that for many years the South will not pay much, under our internal revenue laws. The only article on which we can raise any considerable amount is cotton. It will be grown largely at once. With ten cents per pound export duty it would be furnished cheaper to foreign markets than they could obtain it from any other part of the world. The late war has shown that. Two millions of bales exported at 500 pounds to the bale, would yield $100,000,000. This seems to be the chief revenue we shall ever derive from the South. Besides it would be a protection to that amount to our domestic manufactures. Other proposed amendments, to make all laws uniform, to prohibit the assumption of the rebel debt, are of vital importance and the only thing that can prevent the combined forces of Copperheads and Secessionists from legislating against the interests of the Union whenever they may obtain an accidental majority. But this is not all we ought to do before these inveterate rebels are invited to participate in our legislation. We have or are about to turn loose 4,000,000 of slaves without a hut to shelter them or a cent in their pockets. The infernal laws of Slavery have prevented them from acquiring an education or from understanding the commonest laws of contract or from managing the ordinary business of life. The Congress is bound to provide for them until they can provide for themselves. If we do not furnish them with homesteads and hedge them around with protective laws, if we leave them to the legislation of their late masters, we had better have left them in bondage. Their condition would be worse than our prisoners at Andersonville. If we fail in this great duty now, and when we have the power we shall deserve and receive the execrations of history and all future ages. Two things are of vital importance. So to establish a principle that none of the Rebel States shall be counted in any of the amendments of the Constitution until they are duly admitted into the family of States by the law-making power of their conquerors. For more than six months the Amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States that acted on its passage by Congress which had Legislatures, or which were States capable of acting or reqnired to act on that question. I take no account of the aggregations of white washed rebels, who without any legal authority, have assembled in the capitols of the late Rebel States and simulated legislative bodies. Nor do I regard with any respect the cunning by play into which they deluded the Secretary of State by frequent telegraphic announcements that "South Carolina had adopted the Amendment," "Alabama has adopted tne amendment, being the twenty-seventh State," &c. This was intended to delude the people and accustom Congress to hear the names of these extinct States as if they were alive, when in truth they have no more existence than the revolted cities of Latium, two-thirds of whose people were colonized and their property confiscated and their right of citizenship withdrawn by conquering and avenging Rome.

It is equally important to the stability of this republic that it should now be solemnly decided what power can revive, recreate and reinstate these provinces into the family of States, and invest them with the rights of American citizens. It is time that Congress should assert its sovereignty and assume something of the dignity of a Roman Senate. It is fortunate that the President invites Congress to take this manly attitude After stating with great frankness in his able Message his theory, which, however, is found to be impracticable, and which I believe very few now consider tenable, he refers the whole matter to the judgment of Congress. If Congress should fail firmly and wisely to discharge that high duty, it is not the fault of the President. This Congress owes it to its own character to set the seal of reprobation upon a doctrine which is becoming too fashionable, and, unless rebuked, will become the recognized principle of our Government. Governor Perry and other Provisional Governors and orators proclaim that this is the white man's Government. The whole Copperhead party, pandering to the lowest prejudices of the ignorant, repeat the cuckoo cry. "This is the white man's government." What is implied by this? That one race of men is to have the exclusive right forever to rule this nation and to exercise all acts of sovereignty, while all other races and nations and colors are to be their subjects and have no voice in making the laws and choosing the rulers by whom they are to be governed. Where in does this differ from slavery except in name? Does not this contradict all the distinctive principles of the Declaration of Independence? When the great and good men promulgated that instrument and pledged their lives and sacred honors to defend it, it was supposed to form an epoch in civil government. Before that time it was held that the right to rule was vested in families, dynasties or races—not because of superior intelligence or virtue, but because of a divine right to enjoy exclusive privileges. Our fathers repudiated the whole doctrine of the legal superiority of families or races, and proclaimed the equality of all men before the law, upon that they created a revolution and built the Republic. They were prevented by slavery from perfecting the superstructure whose foundation they had thus broadly laid. For the sake of the Union they consented to wait, but never relinquished the idea of its final completion. The time to which they looked forward with anxiety has come. It is our duty to complete their work. If this Republic is not now made to stand on their great principle, it has no honest foundation, and the Father of all men will still shake it in its centre. If we have not yet been sufficiently scourged for our national sin to teach us to do justice to all God's creatures, without distinction of race or color, we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended Father still increasing his inflictions. as He increased the severity of the plagues of Egypt until the tyrant consented to do justice, and when that tyrant repented of his reluctant consent, and attempted to re-enslave the people, as our Southern tyrants are attempting to do now, he filled the Red Sea with broken chariots and drowned horses, and strewed the shores with dead carcasses.

Mr. Speaker—I trust that the Republican party will not be alarmed at what I am saying. I do not profess to speak their sentiments, nor must they be held responsible for them. I speak for myself and take the responsibility, and will settle with my intelligent constituents. This is not a white man's Government in the exclusive sense in which it is used. To say so is political blasphemy, for it violates the fundamental principles of our gospel of liberty. This is man's government of all men alike. Not that all men will have equal power and sway within it; accidental circumstances, natural and acquired endowment and ability will vary their fortunes—but equal rights to all the privileges of the Government is innate in every immortal being, no matrer what the shape or color of the tabernacle which it inhabits. If equal privileges were granted to all I should not expect any but white men to be elected to office for long ages to come. The prejudice engendered by Slavery would not soon permit merit to be preferred to color. But it would still be beneficial to the weaker races. In a country where political division will always exist their power, joined with just white men, would greatly modify if it did not entirely prevent the injustice of majorities without the right of suffrage in the late Slave States. I do not speak of the Free States. The slaves had far better been left in bondage. I see it stated that very distinguished advocates of the right of suffrage declared in this city that they do not expect to obtain it by Congressional legislation but only by administrative action; because as one gallant gentleman said the State had not been out of the Union; then they will never get it. The President is far sounder than they. He sees that administrative action has nothing to do with it. If it ever is to come it must be Constitutional amendments, or Congressional action in the territorial and enabling acts. How shameful these men of influence should mislead and miseducate the public mind. They proclaim this is the white man's Government, and the whole coil of Copperheads re-echo (hiss) the same sentiments, and upstart, jealous Republicans join the cry. Is it any wonder ignorant foreigners and illiterate natives should learn this doctrine and be led to dispise and maltrent a whole race of their fellow-men. Sir, this doctrine of a white man's government is as atrocious as the infamous sentiment that damned the late Chief Justice to everlasting fame, and I fear to everlasting fire.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL MEREDITH.

THE RIGHT OF THE STATE TO TAX NATIONAL BANKS.

OPINION.

My opinion is requested by the Auditor General on the Question whether the second section of the act of 30th April, 1864, (imposing additional taxes for State purposes) imposed a tax on the National Banks located within the Commonwealth?

The section referred to imposes a tax upon (among other persons and institutions therein mentioned) "every incorporated and unincorporated banking institution not paying a tax to the State upon dividends under existing laws."

I am of opinion that this description includes the National Banks, and therefore that the question presented to me ought to be answered in the affirmative.

Some of the National Banks were formed by certain State Banks of issue, in conformity with the enabling act passed on the 22d August, 1854, and it has been suggested that the National Banks so formed are in some way, by reason of the provisions of that act, exempted from taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864.

The enabling act provides that, on compliance with certain requirements, the surrender of the charter of any State Bank, which may become a National Bank, shall be accepted.

I do not think it material to the present question, that the act provides, in favor of a State Bank so surrendering, a corporate quasi-vitality for a short term, for the purpose of closing its concerns, "but not for the purpose of continueing under the laws of this Commonwealth the business for which it was established."

Nor do I conceive it to be material to inquire whether the section which provided that the bank tax, (viz: the tax on capital stock under the act of 1844, and the tax on dividends under the act of 1850,) for which those State Banks were liable, should be apportioned to the day of surrender, would by implication release them from a tax on net earnings under the act of 30th April, 1854, for which they were never liable. No implication would seem to be necessary, for it is beyond all doubt that they never were subject to taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864, inasmuch as they did pay "a tax to the State upon dividends." Further, I think it abundantly clear that on the surrender they ceased to exist as State corporations authorized to pursue any business whatever, and therefore could not be taxed at all under any existing State laws.

A National Bank, formed in accordance with the enabling act, by a State Bank, has in my opinion no identity with the State Bank from or by which it was formed. It is a different political person—its name has been altered—it has been created and exists under the authority of a different jurisdiction—it is a new institution. We are, I think, no more to look for the rule of its taxation to the laws which applied to the former State Bank, than, in the case of a National Bank formed by individuals, we are to look for the rule of its taxation to the laws which applied to the individuals who formed it.

We are, I conceive, to regard the *status* not of the deceased progenitor, but of the living progeny; and if the latter be within the terms of the act he cannot take himself out of them, by showing that the former was not.

These considerations appear to show that the legislation of the Commonwealth is not involved in the injustice of taxing one portion of the National Banks and exempting another portion, while there is in fact no difference whatever between the two portions as they now exist.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the second section of the act of 30th April, 1864, embraces all the National Banks within the Commonwealth.

I am quite aware that grave (and perhaps some new and difficult) questions may be raised under the Constitution of the United States, on the subject to which this opinion relates. I express no opinion on them, because I conceive that the Auditor General would in no event be justifiable in deciding them peremptorily and finally against the Commonwealth, by refusing to execute the act of Assembly on which they may arise.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Attorney General.

Attorney General's Office,
22d December 1865.

Poetry.

A GRAND OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princess fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt or dirty jacket,
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar,
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones, the highest,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then,
Masters, rulers, lords, remember,
That your meanest kind are men,
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

Their are foam embroidered oceans,
There are little weed-clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to Him, all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper,
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-head voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles in the sea.

Miscellaneous.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

The Jackson Michigan Citizen tells a good story of a young man in that city who had been in the habit of visiting the residence of a widowed lady, who had a daughter "passing fair." The young man was assiduous in his attentions, and was a constant visitor. This notice awoke in the young lady's heart the tender passion, and in her dreams she imagined that she had become the wife of her Adonis. Matters kept on in the same old way. The young man continued his marked attentions, and people began to whisper among themselves: "A match, sure!" while knowing ones, with a solemn toss of the head, would remark, "What did I tell you?" The young man went out to his supposed charmer's house the other evening, for the purpose of taking tea. During the meal the mother of the girl asked: "When are you and —— to be married?" The young man leaned back in the chair and coolly remarked that he had no idea of marrying anybody, and that he and the daughter were only friends. He said he supposed she understood it so all the time. The young lady said not a word, but rose up and seized the teapot, which was filled with hot tea, took off the lid, and threw its boiling contents into his face, scalding him severely and leaving an ugly mark. She then furiously ordered him out of her sight. "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," is an old saying, and this young men can attest to its truth.

WOMAN'S.—love, like the rose blossoming in the arid desert, spreads its rays over the barren plain of the human heart, and while all around it is black and desolate it rises more strengthened from the absence of every other charm.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Occasionally an individual says to us, "times are so hard with me, I must stop my paper," or, as in some instances, "my wife thinks we can dispense with the paper now, and I must stop." Thus it is, they stop the paper the first thing as a useless expense, without thinking of the actual waste of money for things drank, eat, smoked or chewed, which can do the system no good, but rather harm.

The newspaper can or should be regarded as a benefit to every household; it imparts useful information; it furnishes subjects for thought and conversation; it adds a charm to social intercourse; it makes agreeable members of society. To be without a newspaper one might as well be out of the world; he becomes a perfect nobody; when he gets into society and hears others talk about current events and discuss questions of local or general interest, he can take no part in these things because he is not posted up, not having read the papers. And in the family circle what an influence the newspaper has—the children read it, and gain in knowledge; it serves to occupy their leisure hours, to keep them from frivilous amusements, and gives an attraction at home. Surely, then, no wise parent would consent to go without a newspaper in his family—and a local home newspaper, too. He may think he can get along without it, because he is out in the world, and can have the reading of the paper from his neighbor's shop or store, or can learn what is going on from others. But this is rather a mean way. Men ought to be independent. They ought to read for themselves. If, however, they think they do not need the paper themselves, they may rest assured that their family does. Considerations like these should have weight, and should induce those who have had thoughts of stopping their newspapers not to do so, and for those who have not taken a paper, to subscribe at once.—*Ex.*

THE HONEY MOON.—Why is the first month after marriage called the "honey moon?" Doubtless on occout of the sweet lunacy which controls the heads of the parties during that brief and delightful period. What a pity that they should ever get quite rational again! That sentimentality should give place to sentiment, sentiment to sense, love yield to logic, and fiction to fact, till the happy pair are reduced from the Eden of romance to the Sahara of reality—from Heaven to earth—and perhaps a peg lower!

Strange as it may seem, there have been couples who have quarreled in the first month of matrimony, and have got back to their astonished parents before the good mother had fairly done weeping, (and rejoicing too) at her daughter's departure. Their "hon' ey moon" soured at the full of her thorn, and become a moon of vinegar, instead. A bad omen that! There was much sense and propriety in the text which the ancient clergymen chose for a wedding sermon. It was taken from the Psalms of David, and read thus: "*And let there be peace, while the moon endureth.*"

ON one occasion, Mr. Webster was on his way to attend to his duties at Washington. He was compelled to proceed at night, by stage from Baltimore. He had no traveling companions, and the driver had a sort of felon look which produced no inconsiderable alarm with the Senator. "I endeavored to tranqualize myself," said Mr. Webster, "and had partially succeeded, when we reached the woods between Bladensburg and Washington a proper scene for murder or outrage, and here, I confess, my courage again deserted me. Just then my driver turned to me, and with a gruff voice, asked my name. I gave it to him. 'Where are you going?' said he. The reply was to Washington. I am a Senator.' Upon this, the driver seized me fervently by the hand, and exclaimed, 'how glad I am. I have been trembling in my seat for the last hour; for when I looked at you I took you to be a highwayman.'" Of course both parties were relieved.

BEAUTY IN WOMEN.—A beautiful face and figure are the two things in a woman that first attract the attention of a man. The second is a fine taste, both in dress and habits, and the third is common sense. What a man most dislikes in a lady is untidiness. slovenly habits and affectation.

There is a medium between prudery and relaxed behavior, which a man appreciates almost by instinct. Place a man of genial disposition, with a disengaged heart, in the society of a woman of beauty, sense and spirit—not too much of the latter—and the chances are of immediately falling desperately in love. The poor wretch cannot avoid it, and in his frantic efforts to escape, he falls on his knees at her feet and avows the might and majesty of her beauty. All you have to do will be to treat the poor fellow as kindly as you can, and make no effort to please him. Let nature have her own way, and depend upon it, you will be fondly pressed to the warm bosom of some generous hearted fellow.

MOUNTAIN OF SALT.—A striking curiosity has lately been discovered in Nevada Territory. It is a mountain of rock salt, situated about twenty miles from the valley, and only eighteen miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river. It rises abruptly from the plain, about four hundred feet in height, a mountain of pure, sparkling, crystalized salt.

A MAN.—named Jameson, in Cincinnati, wishing to curtail household expenses, adopted a novel mode to effect his object. He kissed the servant girl one morning, when he knew Mrs J. would see him, Results—discharged servant girl and twelve dollars per month saved.

HERE is the pithiest sermon ever preached Our ingress in life is naked and bare, our progress in life is trouble and care: our egress out of it we know not where; but doing well here, we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

MR. NASBY DREAMS A DREAM.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1865.

Last nite, I was the victim of another dream. Ef I don't quit this explorin the realms of the fucher in my sleep, I shall become a second Saint John. Ef so, I make no doubt my revelations will be uv a remarkable startlin character.

Methawt the Ablishnists had asserted the power we diskivered they possest, after the late elecshuns, and had gone the whole figger They had forced the South into the humiliashen uv allowin niggers to testify, and in the Northern States had given em the elective franchise. Uv course, the edecated and refined democrasy wood never consent to be carried up to the polls alongside uv a nigger uv course no Democratic offis-seeker wood humiliate himself a treatin a nigger afore a elecshun—it beein a article uv faith with us never to drink with a nigger onless he pays for it.

Therefore, bein helpless, and resolvin never to submit, the heft uv the Democrasy determined to emigrate in a body to some land where the Anglo Sackson cood rool,—where there was no mixture of the disgustin African Mexico wuz the country chosen, and methawt the entire party, in one solid column marched there. Our departure was a ovation. The people on our route wuz all dressed in white ez a token uv joy, and from every house hung banners with inscriptions onto em, sich ez:

"Now is our hen roosts safe!"
"Canada on its way to Mexico!"
"Poor Mexico—we bewail thy fate!"

Our march resembled very much that uv the children of Israel. Our nozes wuz the pillars uv fire by nite, and our breath the piller uv smoke by day.

On our arrival to Mexico, the natives of that country, struck probably with awe at the majestic and flamin expression uv our countenances, hastily gathered up their linen and silver spoons, and hosses, and sich, and retreated to the mountains. It wuz a kompliment to us that them ez hadn't ennything remained.

Finally we reached a plain where we, the modern children ov Isrel, decided to remane and uv coarse, the fust thing to do wuz to form a guverment.

Methawt Fernandy Wood, uv New York, wuz chosen viva voce, ez President, and he stept forerd to hev the oath administered to him, wich wuz 2 be dun by the oldest Justis uv the Peece uv the late stait uv Noo Gersey which hez committed soicide. Here a new trouble ensood—there wuzn't a bible to be found in the whole encampment. The difficulty wuz got over by a New York Alderman yellin out,—"Never mind the oath—what's the yoose uv any oath he takes?" So he wuz declared President.

President Wood then proceeded to organize. He requested sich ez hed commissions in the army uv the yoonited states to step forerd three paces. Gens. Micklelan, Buel, Fitsjohn Porter & Slocum stept forerd, and with em some 4000, a part uv whom hed held quartermaster's commissions and whose accounts.

"Just afore the battle, mother"

Didn't balance, but wich allez did jist after, and others who hed ben dismist for be in the rear, when their sooperiors desired to see em in the front, and who consekently considered it a d—d Ablishin war, wich they didn't approve uv no how.

Then hevin ascertained the material for officerin his army he axed all them who hed bin in the service ex privates to step forerd. 20,000 obeyed and the President asked the fust one where he enlisted, who answered as follows:

"At Noo York, April 12, 1864, bounty $1,000; and at Philadelphia, April 14, 1864, bounty, $700; and at Pittsburgh, April 16, 1864, bounty, $800; and at Cincernati, April 19, 1864, bounty $400, and at—"

"Enough" said Fernandy, and glancin down the line, and seein all the faces were uv the same style and expression, he asked no more uv em any questions.

Remarkin that it wuz well enough to establish a church he desirnd all who were ministers uv the Gospel to step forerd. 21 stept out and desired to explain. They could not say they were just now in full connexion with any church. They hed bin, but their unconstitooshnel Ablishn Synods and conferences hed accooed em uv irregularities in hoss tradin, and various other irregularities, and suspended em, and silenced em and sich, becoz they were Democrats, but—

The President shrugged his shoiders and asked all who cood read to step out. About onehalf answered, and then he requested sich uv this number ez cood be prevaled upon to accept a small office and who bleeved theirselves fit, to step out agin, and to my unutterable horror and consternation, every one but five, stepped out ez brisk ez so many bees. Immejitly there wuz a uproar' Them ez coodent read swore vociferously that there wuz nothiug fair about *that* arrangement. They never knowd that a man wuz obliged to be able to read to hold office in the Democratic party, and they'd never stand that, and they all stepped out.

The next step wuz to divide them up into to employments. The President requested them ez preferred to foller mekanikle employments to step out. Sum thirty advanced. Them ez preferred farmin. About fifty stept out. Them ez expected to run small groceries.

There wuz a sound like the rush uv many waters. Ninety-eight per cent uv all—ceptin the officers and preachers—sprung to the front but when they saw their strength, their faces turned white. "Good Lord," whispered they "we can't make a livin out uv the remainin two per cent, and the officers and preache.s!"

The mass then demanded a division uv the property, that all might start alike, but takin a inventory, it wuz found not worth while to bother about a division.

They then commenced murmur in, and sed one to another, "Oh, for the flesh pots uv the Egypt we left" "I cood at hum, live off my Ablishin nabers." "There wuz rich men in our ward, but ez we hed the majority, *they* paid taxes, wich *we* spent!" 'Ablishnists is pizen, but it is well to hev enough, uv em to tax!" and ez wun man, they resolved to return, and the confusion that resulted from the brakin up awoke me.

There is onquestionably a moral in the vision Ez often ez I hev syed for perpetuel Democratic majorities, I hev sumtimes, when our party wuz successful, and bid fair to be so permantly, wondered what we would do with the Treasury ef we didn't lose the offices occasionally, so ez to hev the other party nurse it into pickin condition for us.

I don't think I shood like to live in a unanimous Dimocratic community.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

☞ "Pap," observed a young urchin of tender years to his "fond parent," "does the Lord know everything?"

"Yes, my son," replied the hopeful sire, "but why do you ask that question?"

"Because our preacher when he prays is so long telling him everything, I thought he wasn't posted."

The parent reflected.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 19, 1866.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

The Convention which assembled, in Bedford, on last Wednesday, by a unanimous vote, presented Hon. John Cessna as the choice of this county for the Union nomination for Governor. The contest between the rival candidates, Col. Jordan and Mr. Cessna, was marked with considerable warmth, and resulted in casting a heavier vote for delegates than was ever polled, at any previous delegate election, in this county. We are satisfied that Col. Jordan and his friends will now accord to Mr. Cessna that cordial support for the nomination that is so necessary to secure success and preserve the harmony of the party.

Mr. Cessna's course, for the last four years, has won for him a host of friends, both at home and abroad. When the war broke out, he placed himself, at once, upon the side of the Government. His first great aim, as a Democrat, was to bring the Democratic party up to the support of the war. To this end he labored constantly and earnestly. He was every where received as a War Democrat, and while the least conceivable hope appeared in favor of committing the Democratic party to the support of the Administration, Mr. Cessna endeavored to shape its course to that end, but when the Democracy declared that the war was a failure, and in favor of Peace, he saw no other honorable course left him, but to identify himself with the party that was determined to vindicate the laws and suppress treason. From the day that he first announced himself in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, he has been received and acknowledged as one of the leaders of our own party everywhere. During the canvass which followed, he labored night and day, to bring about a triumph.

At the late State Convention he was chosen its Chairman, and the policy fore-shadowed in his speech, on taking the chair, was taken as the keynote for the platform of principles on which our ticket was to go before the masses. The same Convention, by a unanimous vote, selected him as the Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, a position not of his own seeking, which was conferred upon him for his well known energy and zeal for the cause of his country. The canvass was a short and decisive one, so short, in fact that many of our friends thought it beyond the range of possibility to arouse the people to such an extent, as to guarantee us a complete victory. The country had just passed through a terrible ordeal of war, and settled down to enjoy the quiet of peace, while the army, which had been so formidable in bringing Union victories, by both bayonet and ballot, had gone back to the plough, the loom, and the anvil, and no one was prepared to say what formidable obstacles the canvass would develope. Doubt and uncertainty loomed up on every hand. Our antagonists were buoyant with hope. They told us that we could no longer "vote the army," as they were pleased to term it, nor could we excite the passions of the people with patriotic appeals. And many of us thought there might be too much truth in the latter statement; but we never hesitated to place confidence in the men who had met the enemy face to face. At this juncture Mr. Cessna took the helm. He labored earnestly, never for a moment deviating or swerving from his purpose to conquer the last remnant of treason at home, and he wound up his successful labors on the 2d Tuesday of October last, with one of the most brilliant victories that could be desired by any party. We may earnestly hope that he will receive the nomination for Governor at the hands of the Union State Convention, and if he does, we have no hesitation in saying that he will be elected by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for that office in this State.

The contest which took place in this county was very much to be deplored, but under the circumstances, it could not have been avoided, unless one or the other of the candidates had withdrawn his name, which we suppose, neither felt like doing, and the only plan that has been practiced here, to settle the claims of candidates, has been by submitting them to a County Convention, and the result of the Convention is always accepted as final. Col. Jordan has many claims upon our people, by whom he has always been highly esteemed and frequently honored, and had he received the sanction of a majority of the convention, no people would have made more strenuous efforts to advance him to the Gubernatorial chair than the Union citizens of Bedford county.

STEVENS' SPEECH.

On our first page will be found the speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, on reconstruction, delivered in the House of Representatives Dec. 18. 1865. We publish it not as Republican doctrine (for he, himself says that he is speaking for himself and not for the party) but as an exposition of the views of one of the leading minds in Congress. In these days of toadyism, it is refreshing to find a public man who has the courage to throw aside the leading strings of party and think and speak boldly and honestly upon the great questions of the day. However much Copperheads may revile him, and weak kneed politicians deprecatehis boldness, all give him credit for independent and original views and the courage to announce them. Stevens has never been a favorite with wire working politicians, for the reason, that, they were unable to lead and too timid to follow him, except at a long way behind.

A MISSISSIPPI paper is complaining that a great number of farms are running to waste More than one half of them are overrun with broom sedge grass' "and there is no prospect of improvement unless the freedmen can be induced to go to work." Let the white men who own this land go to work and the whole difficulty will be obvia d, and if they will not do that, let them sell it to the freedmen, and the latter will have some inducement to go to work.

THE ASSESSOR of Internal Revenue for the third district of Georgia reports that after assiduous efforts he has been able to find in his district of over twenty populous counties, but one man who could take the test oath necessary to an appointment as an assistant assessor. As a consequence, the Assessor thinks it will be necessary to modify the law, or the assessment of taxes cannot be made.

1866.

The year 1865 was more than ordinarily crowded with great events. The year upon which we have just entered bids fair to equal or even surpass it in the importance of its bearing upon our immediate future as a nation. But if the predictions, of the most eminent students of prophecy, for hundreds of years past, are to be relied on, there is a probability that it may be big with events of the highest importance to all men and nations. From the remotest antiquity to the present day, there has existed a deep seated belief or tradition, that the world would endure six thousand years, and that at the end of that period the present dispensation would cease and the Sabbatical rest or Millenium begin. This opinion was held by the earliest commentators upon prophecy and was taught by many eminent christians of early times, such as Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, Tertullian and others. The commonly received chronology of the Scriptures, being no part of the inspired record, is generally agreed among commentators to be defective; it makes the six thousand years extend about one hundred and thirty-three years in the future. Eminent chronologists differ in their calculations, making the six thousand years end at various periods from the close of 1865 up to 1998 or 2000; some of the most distinguished making it end with 1865.

Again there is a period, more frequently alluded to than any other in prophetic scriptures, known as the twelve hundred and sixty years of Daniel, at the expiration of which the power of the man of sin is to be destroyed and the millenial period to begin. The chief difficulty, respecting this period, is to find its commencement, and this has generally been placed by protestant commentators in the year 606 A. D. when the Papacy was established by the decree of Phocas, and about which time also Mohammedanism arose. One or both of these is regarded as that power pointed out in scripture, which is to run a bloody and tyrranical course of twelve hundred and sixty years and then terminate in a sudden and terrible overthrow. Many able commentators agree upon this period and Faber, whose scheme and calculations are the most elaborate and complete embracing and harmonizing the prophecies of Daniel and John, solving more difficulties, answering more objections and throwing more light upon Revelation than any other, makes the twelve hundred and sixty years end with 1865.

On the supposition that Popery is the system indicated there are certainly some striking concurrences taking place, not the least among which is the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The *Universe*, a paper of the Roman Catholic Church, published in Philadelphia thus groups together the dangers which seem to be gathering round the head of the Papal church:

"Our illustrious Holy Father, the most gracious of all the Popes, is now beset by new dangers. The Emperor of Catholic France is deserting him; Victor Emanuel is incessantly plotting for his ruin in every direction; hordes of armed brigands, incited to pillage and invasion by Italy, are constantly outraging both his people and his sacred possessions; and Europe looks on without a protest. What will the issue be? Lamoriciere is dead. Pimodan is no more. Mgr. Merodea man of splendid capacities in military matters, has laid down his office from a bad state of health. And the Papal soldiers, though brave and true as soldiers can be, are outmatched in numbers, ten to one, by the plundering troops of the surrounding enemies. Spain has joined the robbers. Austria—even Austria—may be purchased with a bribe, or compelled by fear to do the same iniquitous act. Examined in the temporal mirror of things, it must be acknowledged that the illustrious Chief of Christendom is in the attitude of a fawn in the tigers's jungle."

WELL DONE.

On Thursday last Mr. Donovan of Philadelphia read a bill in the State Senate to allow passenger railway cars to run on all days of the week. The Speaker referred it to the committee on *Vice and Immorality*. Mr. Donovan requested that it should be referred to the Railroad Committee, but the Speaker said it would be referred to the Committee he had named, *because it had reference to the morality of the community*. We are heartily glad to see a man in the Speaker's chair who has the moral courage to deal with things as they deserve, and who dares to set his face sternly against any attempt to obtain from our State Legislature any further license for Sabbath desecration. If we had a few more men of the same stamp, as officers and magistrates, in our State, to enforce the Sabbath laws we have, and prosecute offenders instead of winking at their offences, it would go far toward remedying the present deplorable laxity of public morals. All hail we say, to the Speaker of the Senate. May there be many to imitate his example.

NEW JERSEY, for the first time in many years, has loyal and true men in the control of her Legislature. Both branches are Union Republican. When Gov. Ward is inaugurated, the political purification of a State which so long shamed her sisters by her political prostitution will be complete.

A PROPOSITION is before Congress to convert Arlington Heights into a soldiers' home. It is already the last resting place of thousands of dead loyal heroes, and should always be reserved as a resort for the brave and a home for the defenders of the country

It is claimed that the celebrated American Falls of St. Anthony are rapidly undergoing a change; that during the past two years, they have receded about three hundred and ninety feet, and that they must, at this rate, soon be destroyed.

THE NEW YORK *Herald*, speaking of the Fenian Convention now in session in that city, says that there appears to be plenty of loud talk, eloquent debate and splendid speeches, but little of a practical character seems to be determined on.

COLLECTIONS are being made in Great Britain in aid of the Freedmen of America. This is something in keeping with a people who love to be regarded as being the leaders in civilization and works of humanity.

WM. GRENNELL, ESQ., of Springfield, Illinois, is duly accredited, by the Directors of the National Lincoln Monument Association, to make collections for that object in Pennsylvania.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

NUMBER III.

Inequality of Appropriations.

Before making any comparison of the appropriations we would reiterate the fact that the various school districts are required to keep open their schools for the full term of four months, in order to obtain their portion of the State appropriation. It follows therefore that where a tax has been laid sufficient to keep open the schools six or eight months, the amount must be reduced to the proportion required for four months, in order to show the actual inequality existing. Thus Clearfield county, raised by taxation $19080.15 and obtained 4.29 months school, at the same rate the amount required to keep open her schools four months and to secure her share of the appropriation would have been $17,790.35, this amount she was obliged to raise to obtain an appropriation of $1765.10 or not quite one-tenth of the amount of the tax. The rate of taxation absolutely necessary for this purpose was 5.01 mills. Delaware county raised by taxation $38,413.68 and had 9.15 months school, at the same rate, the amount required to keep open her schools four months and obtain her appropriation would have been $16,792.86 enabling her to obtain an appropriation of $2673.44, or nearly one-sixth of the amount required to be raised by taxation, and only requiring a rate of taxation of .57 mills. Here we see the rich and densely populated county of Delaware is enabled to obtain nearly twice as large an appropriation from the State, in proportion to the amount required to be raised by taxation, as the poorer and more sparsely settled county of Clearfield and this with less than one-eighth the rate of taxation.

Fulton county raised by taxation $7.929.55, and kept her schools open four months and obtained an appropriation of $788.58 or less than one tenth of the amount required to be raised by taxation. This required a rate of taxation of 2.02 mills.

Montgomery county with a tax of $62,193-46 had 7.34 months school, at the same rate four months, would, have required $33,892.-89, enabling her to obtain an appropriation of $6534.94 or nearly one-fifth of the required tax, while her rate of taxation was only .30 mills.

Here again we find the richer county of Montgomery obtaining twice as large a proportionate appropriation as the poorer county of Fulton. Though Fulton to obtain her pittance of an appropriation has endured nearly six times as high a rate of taxation.

Forest county raised by taxation $1609.03 to secure four months and obtain an appropriation of $81.12 or about one twentieth of the amount of its tax. To obtain this amount required a rate of taxation of 3.5 mills.

Bucks county raised by taxation $62,936.-83 and had 8.28 months school. At the same rate four months would have required $30,-404.98 or almost one-fifth of the amount she raised by taxation. To obtain this amount only required a tax rate of .54 mills. Here we find the richer county obtaining about four times as large a proportionate appropriation as the poorer, though necessarily enduring but one-sixth as high a rate of taxation. These are but a few instances out of many that may be found by reference to the report of 1864, but they are sufficient to demonstrate the fact that the present method of appropriating the public found, set aside for school purposes, is as grossly unequal and unjust as the present method of taxation, and that it in like manner discriminates against the poorer and in favor of the richer counties. Some of the results of this inequality and injustice will be given in our next.

Fisheries of Pennsylvania.

One of the most respectable assemblages of citizens of Pennsylvania, that has been convened in the State capital for many years was that of the delegates to the Fish convention which met in the House of Representatives yesterday. Six hundred delegates presented credentials as representatives of different localities. It was composed of earnest and energetic men, met together for the advancement of an object involving questions of almost vital importance to the masses of the people. At all times, the question of cheap food is worthy the attention of the business man and the legislator; and any movement calculated to secure this economy in the price of the necessaries of life, is deserving the support of influential men of all parties.

The opening of the Susquehanna river to the free passage of fish, by the alteration of the dams now obstructing that stream and its tributaries, has for years past been felt as one of stern necessity. When the corporations which now own dams in those streams, were allowed the right to erect such works it was never for a moment supposed that the result would be the destruction of the fisheries. Those streams were regarded as public highways. When their use was conceded to corporations, it was not contemplated that from such use, by other parties, their products, which are really the gift of God, would be impaired and hopelessly ruined. But such has been the case. Extensive and valuable fisheries, at one time employing many people, which created large revenues and afforded cheap food for the laborer, have been abandoned, because the dams thus erected in these streams prevented the passage of fish to those waters. Science and mechanism have since demonstrated the fact that dams can be erected so as to afford the passage of fish. It has also been established that dams can be altered so as to secure this object. Other States, by these means, have restored fisheries impaired by this influence, and the people living along streams in Pennsylvania, which once abounded with fish, but which have been gradually drawn hence to other waters to spawn and multiply, not only ask for a restoration of blessings bestowed by God, as a free offering to all.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, Jan.* 11.

ABOUT $14,000 have already been disbursed in paying the army up to December 31. All officers and men who served to that date will be at once paid in full.

THE lobbies of Congress are now bilious with borers having in hand any quantity of railroad projects. Congress is not the only legislative body threatened by this influence.

THE Governor of Minnesota, in his last annual message, recommends equality before the law of white and black men.

NONE of the Federal troops now in Virginia are to be withdrawn from that State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1866.

The movement for the organization of a new party, of which certain newspapers have been prophesying, was made in the House to-day by Mr. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, who introduced a resolution indorsing the President's policy, and making one of his old-fashioned speeches against it.

John A. Bingham replied with telling effect. One sentence evoked uncontrollable applause both on the floor and in the gallery, that in which he said that if the collision should come between the Unionists and the President which the gentleman seemed to anticipate, and the President should be left with no supporters save such men as met with Mr. Voorhees at Chicago to pronounce the war a failure, then all he had to say was, God help the President and save the Republic. Nearly the full Union strength voted to refere the resolution to the Reconstruction Committee.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE

Is having prepared a statement showing the quantity and price of every article purchased by the subsistence Department, from the begining to the end of the rebellion.

AMENDMENTS OF REVENUE LAWS.

Collector Granniss, of Cleveland, is among the custom officers now here in consultation with the Commissioner of Customs, relative to the proposed amendments to the Revenue Law for the prevention of smuggling on the Northern frontier. The collectors held another consultation with Mr. Sargent to-day.

SURGEON GENERAL WOODS.

Brevet Brigadier General R. C. Woods, late Assistant Surgeon General at Louisville Kentucky, has been assigned to duty at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.

FREEDMAN'S SCHOOLS.

A report received at the Freedmen's Bureau to-day shows that in Missouri there are in operation nineteen colored schools, with twenty-three teachers and thirteen hundred and forty-nine scholars. In Arkansas there are thirteen schools, with seventeen teachers and fourteen hundred and seventy-eight scholars.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that canal boats duly enrolled and licensed on which tonnage has been paid, are not liable to the Internal Revenue tax.

REBEL INCENDIARIES.

An attempt was made, a few days ago, by the reconstructed rebels, in Fatquier county, to burn down the residence of Mrs. Nixon, widow of Paymaster Dixon, of our Army, who was recently shot, and killed, in the streets of Alexandria, by a returned rebel officer. An anonymous note was sent to Mrs. Dixson, warning her that if she presisted in remaining in the county, her house would be burned over her head, and she and her childien are now in Washington exiles from their home.

THE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

To-day, were seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The receipts, from July 1st up till date are one hundred and eighty-seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. The Commissioner is confident that the receipts will reach three hundred millions for the fiscal year. The distileries are beginning to be heard from.

RECONSTRUCTION SPEECHES.

Twenty-nine names are now on the Speaker's list for speeches on reconstruction in Committee of the Whole, and three or four are added for every one that has yet come off. Col. Deming, of Connecticut, has the floor for to-morrow. He will take strong ground in favor of Congressional power in the premises, and will heartily unite with the President in demanding irreversible guarantee for the freedmen.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1866.

SENATE.

The result of the late vote in Washington on the suffrage question was presented. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information in regard to an order issued forbidding the exportation of arms across the Mexican frontier, and asking whether the order was not a violation of neutrality with Mexico. Another was also adopted asking why the commission to investigate the claims for compensation of loyal slave owners, whose slaves had joined the Union army, had not been appointed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced, and referred, for the disposition of Goverament lands in the Southern States as homesteads; to amend the act to establish a railway between Washington and New York; to ascertain and adjust claims for injury to, or destruction of, property; by the military, during the rebellion; to grant additional bounties to soldiers who enlisted in the early part of the war. A resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to kidnapping of the child of an American lady, by Maximillian, in the city of Mexico. Another was also adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report on the propriety of League Island as the site for a navy-yard. A resolution declaring that the national forces shall not be withdrawn from the lately seceded States until Congress shall deem their further presence there unnecessary was adopted. A bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee providing for the funding of obligations of the United States. The bill denouncing polygamy, declaring that, like its twin-sister, slavery, it should be swept from the Territories, and pledging the power of the Government for that purpose was passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 1866.

SENATE.

Wm. J. McDonald was, by resolution, appointed chief clerk. A resolution, offered by Mr. Sumner, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent the kidnapping of freedmen and their importation to other countries, was adopted. No other business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE.

The special committee on the bill establishing a railway between Washington and New York was announced; Mr. Stevens is chairman. A long discussion here ensued in relation to the bill passed some days ago, to facilitate railroad communication between the States: Mr. Washburne charged Mr. Baldwin with saying that the bill was intended not as a blow at railroad monopolies, but for the purpose of relieving the Illinois Central Railroad from certain obligations. Mr. B. acknowledged that he had made such an assertion, but did not intend to charge the gentleman from Illinois with practicing deceit. Mr. Washburne and others disclaimed that the bill had any such design. On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the Senate was requested to return the bill to the House. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the practicability of converting the Arlington estate into a home for wounded and disabled soldiers, with the view of establishing an invalid corps to manufacture army and navy stores. Mr. Voorhees' resolution endorsing the President's message, and asserting that the States lately in rebellion are still States of the Union, was taken up. Mr. V. made a speech, and replied to by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. The latter offered a substitute, but the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1866.

SENATE.

A memorial of colored citizens of Savannah, asking for suffrage, was presented. A bill was introcuced to increase the regular army. There are to be seven regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, and sixty of infantry. Of the new regiments, one of artillery two of cavalry, and ten of infantry shall be colored persons. The cavalry and artillery are to be organized as at present, and all the infantry regiments are to be organized on the basis of ten companies each. Part of these last are to be composed of men who have been disabled in battle, and will be officered by officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Several departments are reorganized, and the signal department is made a part of the regular organization. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up and amended, and then sent back to the committee. A resolution declaring that provisional governments were necessary for the wants and necessities of the lately rebellious States was offered and debated, but no result was arrived at, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill for the support of the navy was introduced. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the system of income taxes. Resolutions were offered expressing the confidence of the House in the President, and calling for information why Jeff. Davis and others are held in confinement. A bill was introduced to punish counterfeiting with death. A long debate ensued on the bill granting the right of suffrage to colored persons in the District of Columbia, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1866.

SENATE.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of internal revenue was passed. Resolutions were introduced respecting the three-months extra pay of officers of volunteers when mustered out of service. Mr. Trumbull introduced his bills (from the Judiciary Committee) to enlarge the powers of the freedmen's bureau and to protect the inhabitants of the United States in their civil rights. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, delivered a speech upon reconstruction, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

James D. Farrow and John D. Kennedy presented their credentials as members elect from South Carolina. They were referred to a special committee. A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information in regard to the amount of money appropriated and expended for the Philadelphia navy yard, and the estimated value of the property. The army appropriation bill, for the year ending June 30, 1867, was introduced. The Committee on Territories were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill repealing the act organizing Utah, and to divide said Territory. A bill was introduced to make an appropriation to improve the harbor of Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, delivered a speech against extending the right of suffrage to colored persons in the District of Columbia. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, made a speech in favor of extending such right, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1866.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented for the organization of the country west of Arkansas into a Territory, and the abolition of protective tariffs. A bill was presented for the amendment of the postal law declaring that after January, 1867, all newspapers and periodicals, including those mailed from the office of publication, shall be prepaid. Dead letters, and letters endorsed with the writer's address, are to be returned free. The amount which can be sent by money orders is increased to fifty dollars, which are to be good for twelve months and may be good for twelve months and may be issued free. The bill to enlarge the power of the freedmen's bureau was taken up and discussed. The act is to continue in force until otherwise provided, and its provisions are to extend to refugees and freedmen throughout the United States. Unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not to exceed three million acres in all, are to be given to the freedmen and loyal refugees in parcels of forty acres each. A rent is to be charged, and the occupier may buy the land at a low rate. The bill was postponed. A message was received from the President transmitting the credentials of the State of Colorado, the proceedings of the convention and the bill for her admission as a State, which was referred. After an executive session, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

A bill was placed extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses. A resolution denouncing foreign interference in our affairs was referred. A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report upon the expediency of confiding the government of the city of Washington to a commission to be appointed by the President. Also, one calling for information regarding the acts of Provisional Governors in the South. The bill to extend suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia was debated, pending which, the House adjourned until Monday.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.

SENATE.

The speaker announced the standing committees. Mr. Lowry is chairman of the one on Federal Relations; Mr. Connell of the Finance. Among the bills introduced was one allowing the street cars to run on Sunday in Philadelphia. A series of resolutions on the state of the country were referred.

HOUSE.

The standing committess were announced. Mr. Quay is head of the Ways and Means, Mr. Waddell of the Judiciary, Mr. Smith of Agriculture, and Mr. Thomas of Federal Relations. A resolution urging Congress to equalize the bounties of the soldiers in the late war was introduced. A joint convention of both Houses re-elected Hon. Wm. H. Kemble State Treasurer. His competitor was J. Monroe Krider, of Dauphin county.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.

SENATE.

The bill introduced by Mr. Donovan allowing passenger cars to run in this city on Sunday was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. A debate took place on the question of adjourning until the second Tuesday in February, and a resolution to that effect passed first reading, after which the Senate adjourned until to-day.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced was one instructing the Judiciary Committee to frame a bill increasing the liability of railroad companies for loss of life or injury to limbs; and one imposing a State tax upon joint stock companies organized in this State to operate in other places. Resolutions were offered instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for an amendment to the Constitution so as to apportion members of Congress according to the whole number of people; to authorize the people to vote directly for President and Vice President, and to secure to all persons the right to testify in the courts. Other resolutions, instructing our Congressional repsesentatives to take certain action on the question of reconstruction, were also read.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

A resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a revision of the revenue laws of the State, so as to tax all property, was offered and postponed. A resolution instructing the clerks of the House to retain all bills passed until the return of the Governor, eilcited considerable discussion, and was adopted. The most important map of the State was ordered to be procured and placed in the House. A number of bills were introduced, and the House adjourned until Monday next.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Why he is held in confinement, and why he has not been tried—The charges are—Treason, inciting assassination, and murder of Union prisoners—He should be tried before a civil Court in Virginia—Chief Justice Chase declines for an indefinite period to hold any Court there—Attorney General Speed thinks it is not practicable to have such a trial at present—The charges against other prominent traitors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to a resolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charges Jefferson Davis is confined and why he is not brought to trial.

The President encloses reports from the Secretary of war and Attorney General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message which refers to Congress the question connected with the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been intercepted:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 4, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the annexed Senate resolution, passed December 21, 1865, referred to me by you for report, I have the honor to state—*First*. That Jefferson Davis was captured by United States troops in the State of Georgia, on or about the tenth day of May, 1865, and by order of this Department has been and now is confined in Fortress Monroe, to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

Second. That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war, by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them.

Third. The President deeming it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officer of the Government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there.

The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jefferson Davis in confinement, and why he has not been put upon trial.

Fourth. Besides Jefferson Davis the following persons, who acted as officers of the rebel Government, are imprisoned, to wit: Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monroe, charged among other things with treason, with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and with organizing bands of private robbers, and murderers in Canada, to burn cities and ravage the commerce and coasts of loyal States on the British frontier. D. L. Yulee, at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with inciting war and rebellion against the Government. S. K. Mallory, at Fort Lafayette, charged with treason, and with organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against the United States commerce and marine on the high sea. Other officers of the so-called Confederate Government, arrested and imprisoned, have been released on parole to abide the action of the Government in reference to this prosecution, and that for alleged offences, on their application for amnesty and pardon. Among these are S. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Campbell, Assisrant Secretary of War; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; John H. Reagan, Postmaster General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President, and sundry other persons of less note.

E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 4, 1866.

To the President:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of date the 31st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully request to be informed on what charges and for what reasons Jefferson Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon trial?

When the war was at its crisis Jefferson Davis, the commander-in-chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been heretofore, and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists in the territory in rebellion. Until peace shall come in fact, and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war.

I have ever thought that trials for treason cannot be held before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then rises, where and when must the trial thereof be held? In that clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the commander-in-chief of the rebel armies should be regarded as constructionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities, and made raids upon the northern and southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence, carried out to its logical consequence, would make all who had been connected with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of these armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as if doubtful, constitutionally, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis or any other insurgent in the States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities.

Some prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all or nearly all of them received military paroles upon the surrender of the rebel armies. Whilst I think that those paroles are not an ultimate protection for prosecutions for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed.

It follows, from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they may be charged. Though active hostilities and flagrant war have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the justices of the Supreme Court have held circuit courts in these States and districts since actual hostilities ceased. When the courts are open, and all laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the Government, when thus peace shall have come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred to the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them.

I think it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals, and at all proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. I should regard it as a direful calamity, if many whom the sword has spared, the law should spare also; but I would deem it a more direful calamity still if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty of bringing these persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the Constitution or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

Revenue From Manufactures.

The actual revenue received from the taxes laid on manufactures is much greater than is generally believed. If the public will look carefully even at this single point, there will be little disposition to permit foreigners to do our manufacturing for us, however temptingly they may parade the advantages resulting from silencing the iron works on the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, in order to send in better iron from Liverpool and Glasgow.

In the year ending June 30th, 1864, tax was paid on 276,192 tons of railroad iron, made in the United States, the amount of $295,064. Putting the several classes in tabular form, iron was made in the following amounts and yielded the following revenues:—

Railroad	276,192	paying 295,064
Sheet and plate	164,921	paying 242,513
Bar and other rolled	201,279	paying 279,932
Castings	172,585	paying 242,736
Stoves and hollow ware	82,325	paying 123,489
Nails, spikes, &c	129,639	paying 291,173
Total	1,915,932	1,474,907

This is exclusive of miscellaneous manufactures of iron and of marine engines, which paid three per cent:—

Marine engines	2,181,140	paying 65,434
Miscelleneons manufactures	63,035,390	paying 1,891,962
Steel, and manufactures of	12,151,500	paying 391,141

To obtain the value of all these manufactures of iron a price must be put to the railroad and bar iron on which the tax was so much per ton Railroad iron averaged $110 to $120 per ton; bar iron $130 to $135; sheet and plate, $150 per ton. Part of the rails being re-rolled, are put at but $50 per ton. The values are probably nearly as follows:—

Railroad	$21,429,225
Bar	27,171,450
Sheet and plate	9,235,200
Nails, spikes, &c	10,445,550
Castings	25,491,100
Marine engines	2,181,140
Steel and manufactures of	12,151,500
Miscellaneous iron manufactures	63,035,390
	$180,140,615

On this aggregate value the direct tax actually paid was $3,822,546 in that year. This is not all the revenue derived from iron however. The amount of taxes paid indirectly as income tax, and the various taxes on coal and on all the adjuncts of manufacture, would at least double this sum of direct revenue. The labor and capital required to produce $180,000,000 in value of iron manufactures represent very large sums. The capital always exceeds the total production, and the cost of raw materials and of labor are nearly 40 per cent. each. So that the total values are nearly as follows, adding to the product a sum to represent the untaxed value of pig iron:—

Capital	$250,000,000
Raw material	75,000,000
Labor	75,000,000
Product	190,000,000
Revenue	10,000,000

Such was the iron manufacture of the United States in 1863-4, an interest of vast and vital importance in every way in which it can be regarded. It continued as large to the end of 1864, but for the current year, 1865, it is much reduced. Congress reduced the duty on railroad iron and there has been a large amount imported in consequence. Taxes on labor and material enhanced the price to such a degree that nearly all the furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania were forced to go out of blast. The rolling mills are half of them silenced, and the great machine shops are far less pressed with orders than a year since. What policy shall be adopted toward this leading element of the national prosperity? Direct taxation on its products and diminished tariffs on the imported iron and steel which compete with it may very soon reduce the figures above given to one half. The friends of the Rebellion abroad, and their agents and associates in New York are all now devoted to the advocacy of free trade filling the journals in their interest with clamor for their new cause. It is the first duty of every man not in their interest to do what he may to sustain the great industries of the country, and to see to it that they are not ruined by the machinations of their enemies. They are the great reliance of the country to maintain the public credit and if sustained against foreign competition they will yield larger revenues than would be derived from the same products imported. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

EX-SENATOR YULEE'S POSITION.

The Reciprocity Question in Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Florida papers says David L. Yulee has written a letter, giving his views as to the proper course to be pursued by the people of the State, and advising that the Senators be instructed to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution, declaring that no State can secede or dissolve its relations with the Union, except the same be attended by the consent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of two thirds of the States.

A dispatch from Washington says all the reports of Secretary Stanton's contemplated resignation would seem to be untrue, as Mr. Stanton's arrangement for receptions for the winter have been made as usual. The same dispatch says Secretary Stanton has hinted that the order mustering out officers of the army whose services are no longer wanted will be promulgated no longer.

A letter from Ottawa, Canada, says that the Government organs state that Hon. George Brown resigned because his colleagues would not adopt a retaliatory policy against the United States and compel the resumption of the reciprocity treaty.

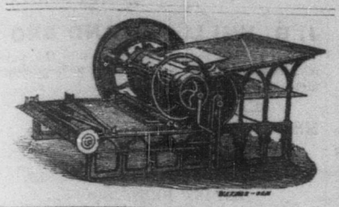
The same letter says that the loss of free trade with the United States has cast a gloom over the lumber and produce trade and there is much anxiety for the market to replace the loss.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT has accepted the invitation to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, before both houses of Congress.

THE Lynchburg *Republican* is not yet certain whether it will support President Johnson, General Grant or General Lee for the next Presidency.

ONE of the instructive scenes daily witnessed in the South, is reconstructed confederates selling spelling books to recently enfranchised contrabands.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1866.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY CONVENTION—The delegates of the Union Party of Bedford County met on the 17th inst., in Convention at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in pursuance of a call of the Union County Committee.

On motion of Thos. Hughes, Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY was called to the chair, and Wm. A. B. Clark and John E. Satterfield were appointed Secretaries.

The list of election districts having been called, the following delegates appeared and answered to their names.

Bedford Borough—J. R. Durborrow, Geo. D. Shuck.

Bedford Township—Thos. Hughes, Andrew E. Dibert.

Bloody Run—John R. Hedges, Philip Chamberlain.

Broadtop—C. W. Ashcom, G. W. Figard.

Colerain—John Shafer, C. F. Hetzel.

Cum'b Valley—J. C. Vickroy, Geo. W. Shafer.

Harrison—Michael C. Miller, Martin Fichtner.

Hopewell—J. E. Satterfield, J. S. Ritchey.

Juniata—Joseph Dull, Leonard Bittner.

Liberty—L. B. Waltz, D. S. Berkstresser.

Londonderry—Jonathan Fichtner, Samuel Carpenter.

Monroe—J. S. Messersmith, Josiah Koontz.

Napier—Capt. J. S. Stucky, Gabriel Hull.

Providence East—John W. Sams, George Mcgraw.

Providence West—Wilson Sparks, Joseph Fisher.

Schellsburg—Geo. M. Colvin, W. A. B. Clark.

Snake Spring—Asa S. Stucky, John Shuss.

Southampton—H. C. Lashley, John Johnson.

St. Clair—J. A. Trout, Abel Smith.

Union—Adam Moses, Samuel Shafer.

Woodberry Middle—Jas. Snowden, J. Mentzer.

Woodberry South—J. B. Snowberger, J. B. Kagarice.

On motion of J. R. Durborrow, Resolved that the Convention now proceed to declare the choice of Bedford County for Governor.

The roll being called the delegates voted as follows:

J. R. Durborrow. G. D. Shuck, Thomas Hughes, A. E. Dibert, John Hedges, Philip Chamberlain, John Shaffer, C. T. Hetzel, J. C. Vickroy, G. W. Shaffer, M. Feightner, M. C. Miller, Leonard Bittner, J. Dull, Jon. Feichtner, J. Carpenter, Capt. John S. Stuckey, G. Hull, W. A. B. Clark, G. M. Colvin, Abel Smith, Jas. A. Trout, Asa S. Stucky, John Shuss, H. C. Lashly, John Johnson, Samuel Shaffer, Abrahmam Moses, voted for Hon. John Cessna.—28

G. W. Figard, C. W. Ashcom, J. E. Satterfield, J. S. Ritchey, L. B. Waltz, D. S. Berkstresser, J. S. Messersmith, Josiah Koontz, John W. Sams, Geo. McGraw, Lieut. W. W. Sparks, Jos. Fisher, Jas. Snowden, J. Mentzer, Jos. B. Snowberger, and Jacob B. Kagarice, voted for Col. Jordan.—16

On motion of Mr. Ashcom it was resolved that the selection of Mr. Cessna, be made unanimous.

On motion of J. R. Durborrow the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in presenting the name of the Hon. John Cessna, as the choice of the Republican party, of Bedford County, for Governor of Pennsylvania, we offer a candidate in every respect fully qualified for the important and honorable position. His neighbors who have long and intimately known him, present him to their Republican brethern throughout the State as a genuine patriot, an experienced statesman and an honest man.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. John Cessna would afford the gratifying assurance that all the elements composing the patriotic majority of the people of Pennsylvania, have been welded into one homogeneous & harmonious mass. It will be hailed with pleasure by every Democrat, who, in the recent terrible conflict rose above party, and looked only to the flag of his country; by every friend of progress, and by every Republican who has at heart the eternal principles of liberty and equality.

Resolved, That while we disclaim that mere locality is to be regarded in the selection of a candidate for Governor, we would respectfully ask the attention of our Republican fellow-citizens to the fact that this entire section of the State has never yet, amid all the mutations of party, been honored with a Governor, and now when we present a candidate experienced in the legislation of the State, thoroughly acquainted with its wants, and wholly devoted to its interests, we feel assured that our claims will be generally recognized and acknowledged.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Cessna possesses in an eminent degree all the elements of availability and personal popularity, qualities not to be overlooked in the selection of a candidate, and if nominated, we pledge for him such a majority as has never been known in Bedford county since the days of 1840.

Resolved, That Mr. Cessna is hereby authorized to appoint his own delegate to the State Convention, or to appoint Senatorial and Representative conferees to meet Senatorial conferees from the counties of Somerset and Fulton, if such conference should be desired by him, and the delegates and conferees so appointed, shall have the right of substitution only by consent of Mr. Cessna.

On motion the Convention adjoureed sine die.

JOHN S. STUCKEY, Prest.

WM. A. B. CLARK, J. E. SATTERFIELD, } Secretaries.

WHICH WOULD BE BEST?—It is a question with some whether it would not have been better to have sold the "Family Record" through the book stores instead of solely by agents. We are not prepared to say which plan is preferable, but either will do, for everybody will buy one, no matter who sells them.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The following are the returns of the election held for delegates on Friday the 12th day of January inst.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Cessna's vote.	Jordan's vote.	Delegates instructed for Cessna.	Delegates instructed for Jordan.	Delegates instructed for
Bedford Borough	83	29	2		
Bedford township	96	14	2		
Bloody Run borough	33	32	2		
Broadtop township	11	76			2
Colerain "	51	20	2		
Cumberland Valley tp	38	2	2		
Harrison township	33	4	2		
Hopewell "	24	64			2
Juniata "	36	12	2		
Liberty "	19	41			2
Londonderry "	16	7	2		
Monroe "	39	60			2
Napier "	82	17	2		
Providence E "	18	44			2
Providence W "	14	48			2
Schellsburg borough	20	00	2		
St. Clair township	69	36	2		
Snakespring township	30	8	2		
Southampton "	21	17	2		
Union "	57	00	2		
Woodberry M. "	31	58			2
Woodberry S. "	26	60			2
Total	847	655	28		16

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—The usual services will be held in the Court House on Sabbath next, at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. In the afternoon the Rev. Barrow will deliver the second of his course of sermons on the women of the New Testament. Subject: Salome the mother of Zebedees' children. Sunday School and Bible class at 10 A. M.

French Universal Exhibition.—Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico Miscellaneous Washington Items.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10,—The time for the reception of applications for space at the Paris Universal Exposition, has been extended from the first of January to the first of March next. Our producers, mechanics and artisans will have further opportunity to send in their applications for space to the agent in New York before the closing of the books. Two much attention cannot be given to the importance of having the characteristic productions of our country properly represented at the Exposition. Pamphlets containing full information, as well as forms of application, may be obtained by writing to J. C. Darby, Agent for the French Exposition, No. 5 Spruce street, New York.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that an early withdrawl of the French troops from Mexico is looked upon as certain by all who have pursued the correspondence sent in by the President yesterday. The steamer now about due, will bring Napoleon's speech to the Chambers, and this may contain the important announcement that the troops are to be withdrawn.

It is considered here as certain that the scheme looking to the appointment of Congresssional reporters by Congress, will fail.

The *Chronicle* of to day eulogizes the parting address of Governor Andrew, and prints copious extracts therefrom.

Secretary Stanton is to be called to account for paying the rebel provisional Governors in defiance of a law of Congress against such an act.

The United States Agricultural Society held their fourteenth annual meeting at the Capitol this morning. Preliminary arrangements were made for an Agricultural reunion here in January next.

The Senate District of Columbia Committee has rejected the bill granting unqualified suffrage here, but will report a bill permitting negroes to vote who have resided here six months and can read and write.

The President, as a means of cheapening fuel to the poor, during the cold weather, has ordered a large quantity of fire wood, belonging to the government, to be sold in quantities of less than ten cords, at seven dollars and a half per cord.

AMERICAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which has just come from the Government printing office, contains valuable statistics. Under the head of "Rise and Progress of the Railway System under Congressional Legislation," the Commissioner states that Congress has granted to the single state of Illinois 2,590,053 acres, which have been valued as high as thirty millions of dollars. When the grant was made, not one-half the public lands in that State had been disposed of but now, after a lapse of only fifteen years, scarcely an acre is left in the State. The grants to Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Florida, Michigan, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Illinois amount to over forty millions of acres. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Oregon have received two and one-quarter millions of acres for the construction of wagon roads. This is little however, in comparison with the grants made to the great Pacific Railway routes.

The authority for these grants of land is found in the act of July 1, 1862, and the amendatory law of July 2. 1864. The concessions to the Union Central route amount to thirty five millions of acres. The Northern route—from Lake Superior to Olympia, on Puget's Sound—is entitled to over forty-seven millions when built, and in the porportion of the construction of the road. The Union Central road has already constructed a few miles—sufficient to entitle the company to forty-five thousand acres, the title to which they now possess. The report of the Commissioner sums up these grants of land in the subjoined language:

"Those immense railroad grants by estimate embraces the quantity of one hundred and twenty-five millions of acres, exceeding by eight millions of acres the aggregate among the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. These enormous grants are within about a fourth of being twice the united area of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Germany, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and islands of the British seas, and less than a tenth of being equal to the French Empire proper, with its eighty-nine departments, and its thirty-seven thousand five hundred and ten communes."

Compensation for American Works.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—realized a handsome fortune from his writings, as did also Mitchel, the geographer. Professor Davis received more than $50,000, and Professor Anthon more than $60,000. The French series of Mr. Bolmar yields him upwards of $20,000, and the school geography of Mr. Morse more than $20,000. A single medical book has procured its authors $60,000. The first two works of Miss Warner brought her about $20,000; Mr. Headley has received about $40,000, and Ike Marvels (Mitchell) about $20,000. Miss Lesley's cookery and receipt books have paid her $12,000, and the Rev. Albert Barnes has realized more than $30,000 by his publications. Mr. Prescoott, the historian, received more than $100,000 from his books. The present sale of each of Mr. Bancroft's volumes yields him more than $15,000, and he has thirty one years for future sale. Judge Story died in the receipt of more than $8,000 per annum for his works. In three years Daniel Webster's works paid $25,000. Kent's Commentaries have yielded to the author and his heir's $180,000, and Webster's dictionary also at least $180,000.

IT has been officially announced that the names of only two living Revolutionary Pensioners remain on the rolls of the Government.

THE income from the rent of pews in Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., is $35,000 per year. Some pews rent as high as $600 per year.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., January 18.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

AND

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.

1st College Building, cor. of Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " " Odd Fellows' Building 5th st.
3d " " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 16, 1865.

A J Powers, Brookfield, Trumbull co O.
J R Long, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F Ringley, Sewickley, Allegheny co., Pa.
C B Armstrong, Linton, Jeff. Co., O.
W H Wiswell, Edinboro, Erie co., Pa.
A J Hopper, Herriottsville, Allegheny co., Pa.
M B Brownfield, Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa.
P Nelson, Moon, Allegheny co. Pa.
H. Harper, Tarentum, "
J H Carter, Atlas, Belmont co. O.
J Edgar, Steubenville, Jeff. co., O.
J. W. Bell, Valley Grove, Ohio co., West Va.
J W Wehn, Johnstown, Cambria co., Pa.
W C Forsythe, Claysville, Guernsey co., O
W. Ague, Sewickley, Allegheny co., Pa.

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., at the bride's residence, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. EARNEST W. HAUSMAN, of Cumberland City, Md., and Miss LIZZIE SMITH, of Harrison township, Bedford co., Penn'a.

At the residence of the bride's father (John Lowery) on Sunday evening, December 24th, 1865, by David V. Evans, Esq., Mr. NICHOLAS H. BEAL and Miss DRUSILLAH LOWERY, both of Londonderry tp.

At the bride's mother's, Jan. 2d, by the Rev. A. Bosler, Mr. A. W. SMITH, of Winchester, Va., to SUE E., daughter of Henry Smith, of Waterside, Pa.

On the 16th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. A. R. Miller, THOMAS FARVER, of Bedford Township, and LIZZIE STIFFLER, of Bedford Borough, Penna.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., near St. Clairsville, CATHARINE, wife of David Imler, aged 51 years, 5 months and 9 days.

She died rejoicing in the Lord.

At "the Grove," near Bedford, on the evening of the 3d inst., Mrs. ELIZA WATSON, in the 80th year of her age.

The deceased was the widow of Dr. William Watson, whose death occurred thirty years ago, and the mother of the presenr Dr. W. H. Watson, who is widely known, as was his father, by reason of professional relation to the Bedford Springs.

For many years Mrs. Watson was one of the few survivers of a generation which has nearly passed away. For a long time an invalid, her departure was yet unexpected, and though in the course of nature it was evident that her death could not long be delayed, and her friends thought they were in a measure prepared for the bereavement, yet when it came, it was severely felt. An affectionate mother, a sympathizing friend, a woman of unusual dignity of character. She is greatly missed. Her death has made a sad vacancy in the time honored mansion, so long associated with her memory, and in the hearts of her numerous descendants and circle of friends. But there was much in her life that will be held in pleasant remembrance, and the bereaved family have reason for thankfulness that they had *such* a mother, and had her so *long*. S.

On the afternoon of the 6th inst., Mrs ELLEN HARVEY, wife of Major John C. Harvey assistant Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Gen. A. L. Russell, Front street above Locust on Tuesday morning, 9th inst at 10 o'clock.

Yesterday, as it were the deceased was arrayed in virgin whiteness, to appear a happy bride before the marriage alter. To day, enshrouded in the white habilaments of a corpse she reposes with a smile on her face, ready to be sepulchered. A bride for a few short months on earth, she goes hence to stand beside the elder brother, Jesus, a pure and beautiful bride of Heaven!

"Death lies on her like an autumnal frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."

And it is a righteous thought to know that the bride of earth, the early dead and lost to those who loved her tenderly, goes to the love and tenderness of still other loving friends—of a mother who preceded her to Heaven! If this is not consolation to the bereaved, there is none to be found in earth or Heaven.

Mrs. Harvey had many warm friends in Harrisburg. Her accomplishments, her amiable manners her quiet loving disposition, the unaffected bearing with which she moved among her associates, and above all the deep fervor of her religious faith, made her not merely an object of the respect of her friends but really a being, though young in years to whom it was good to look for example and profitable to emulate in character. Alas that one so calculated to dispense happiness, so fitted to adorn society, so necessary to her relatives and friends should have fallen so early in the path of life.

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew.—She sparkled, was exhaled and went to Heaven." W. F.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership lately existing between Sigismund S. Bamburger and E. S. Bamberger, of Fair Play, county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, under the firm of E. S. Bamberger & Bro., was dissolved on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1866, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said E. S. Bamberger, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

E. S. BAMBERGER,
S. S. BAMBERGER.

Jan. 19.:3t

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for trial at February Term, 1866, (12th day.)

Wm Fahner vs. Wm Overacker.
Margaret Drhew vs. Patrick Drhew.
Plummer & Gates vs. Wm Karns.
Theodore Kinton vs. Jas Mortimore et al.
F. D. Beegle vs. Wentz & Feather.
Dan'l Armel vs. Jno. C. Riffle.
Bloody Run School dist. vs. West Prov. S. dist.
Mary Etta Smith vs. Geo. White et al.
Sam'l Vondersmith vs. Wm. Lyon, Esq.
Jas. Foley vs. J. V. Besser.
Jno. Black & Co. vs. Cath. Fricker.
County of Bedford vs. Durborrow & Johnson.

Certified, Jan. 15th, 1866.
jan 19 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at Public sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry township, on

SATURDAY, February 3, 1866,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz: A tract of

LIMESTONE LAND,

situate in said township, containing 160 acres, more or less, about 130 acres cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. There are also erected on the premises two dwelling houses, two barns, and other outbuildings. There are two orchards of choice fruit on the property; also two streams of water passing through it.

Terms made known on day of sale.

F. M. STUCKEY.

Jan. 19, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS
Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 12th day, A. D. 1866.

John E. Satterfield, *Foreman.*	Joseph Taylor Josiah Elder,
R L Replogle	Westley Bennett
David Fluck	John L Grove
James McFerren	John Fletcher of B
John R. Jordan	David Mann
Lewis A May	Abraham Herman
Edwin Wright	Josiah Ott
Leonard Bittner	Horatia J Means
J A Pearson	Tilman Northcraft
Francis Beard	John G Hartley
Alvey Boylan	Alex W Shoemaker.
Jacob Anderson	

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

M L Hetrick	Joseph H Griffith
Jacob Deremer	Michael Holderbaum
Bostian Kegg	C B Kochendorfer
Peter Imler	William Gillespie
John A Gump	Geo Zimmers of A
Asa S Stuckey	Peter Arnold
George Smith	James Allison
Wilson Sparks	Henry H Fisher
Thomas Spear	Solomon Shrader
Peter Clingerman	Stephen G Wright
Isaac B Mock	A J. Woodcock
Eben Pennell	A J Snively
Robert Keremer	William Lashly
Alex J Price	Henry Gates
Lemuel Evans	Adam Weaverling
Peter Koons	Alexander Ritchey
Thomas Way	Hosea Hudson
Henry Fluck	Duncan McVicker
Michael H Diehl	John Boyer

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF JURORS
for Special Term, 3rd Monday, 19th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Samuel Dubbs	Jacob Roads
Dan'l Longenecker	John S King
Philip Berkstresser	W W Shuck
Tobias Boor	Christopher Osborn
William F Woy	Wm S Elder
Jesse Geller	David Foor
Andrew Crisman	John Filler
David Dickey	Jeremiah Thompson
Grundy F Ake	Thomas Johnson
Frank Growden	Jacob S Brown
Geo W Williams	Jeremiah E Black
Lewis B Waltz	John W Crisman
Jas T Mattingly	B. R. Ashcom
J H Wilkinson	Levi Biddle
William Boor	James M Snowden
Daniel Walter	John Amos sr
Richard McMullin	Jacob Pee
Jacob L. Albright	Isaac Mengel
William Young	James Barefoot

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

SHERIFF SALES.
By virtue of a Writ of vend. exponas and Sundry Writs of fi. fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 123 acres more or less about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and new double log barn thereon erected. Adjoining lands of John Swarts, Daniel Davis and others, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleighter.

ALSO.

One lot of ground in Clearville, fronting 59 feet on Main street and extending back 173 feet to an alley; adjoining lot of John L. Grove on the east, and George Weimer on the west, situate in the town of Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taker in execution as the property of Isaac Mickseel.

ALSO.

One lot of ground (unimproved) containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl on the South, and others, situate in Napier township.

ALSO, another lot of ground (unimproved) containing ten acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Flegle.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

January 19, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 13th day of February next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The final account of Adam Weaverling, Adm'r of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, Adm'r of Jonathan C. Dicken, dec'd, who was Executor of the last will, &c. of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah Baughman, Adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Snider, late of the United States Army, dec'd.

The account of Frederick Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Atriel Koontz, Adm'r of the estate of Charles Koontz, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of James Sill, Adm'r. of the estate of Peter Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp. dec'd.

The account of J. B. Cessna, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Jacob H. Orris, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, Adm'r. of the estate of Polly Replogle, late of S. Woodberry tp., dec'd

The account of John Zook, Esq., Adm'r. with the will annexed of Maria Zook, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, Adm'r. with the Will annexed of Jos. O. Blackburn, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fritz, Adm'r of the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The final account of John S. Grove, Adm'r. of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. S. Elder, one of the Administrators of the estate of Robert Elder, dec'd. who was guardian of Charles & Matilda Nicodemus, minor children of John A. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Jamison, Adm'r. of the estate of Lawrence Jamison, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Philip Snider, guardian of Geo. W., Leonard N., Eve Ann and John W. Snider, minor children of John and Sophia Snider, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Jacob Long, guardian of Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry Longenecker, minor children of Mary Longenecker, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Wm. Jackson Kerr, Adm'r of the estate of Mary Kerr, late of Harrison tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kegg, Adm'r of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of Josiah Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of John R. Mowry, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of David M. Replogle, Adm'r of the estate of Geo. Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The second account of Jas. M. Barndollar, Esq. one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

The second account of Jacob B. Williams, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

jan19 O. E. SHANNON, Reg.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN TUCKER, dec'd.

The understgned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of E. M. Alsip, Esq., adm'r of Stephen Tucker, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. S. L. RUSSELL, Auditor.

Jan. 19, 1866.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do

BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

LONDON LAYER RAISONS, Richardson's Celebrated Fresh canned PEACHES, and fresh Baltimore Canned Cove OYSTERS, just received for the Holidays and for sale by
dec22:2m G. R. & W. OSTER.

PETITIONS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed their applications for tavern license, and that said applications will be presented to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 12th day of February next, for allowance:

Isaac Mengel, Bedford borough.
Jas L. Prince, Saxton.
Jacob T. & D Weaverling, Bloody Run bor.
Josiah Ritchey, near Pattonsville.
Sam'l R. Bottomfield, Bloody Run.
D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run Borough.

jan19 O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. Co.
258 S. 3d street, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., where an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. ARETZEN, Sec.

jan15:4t

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representives of George Miller, late of Bedford county, dec'd:

TAKE NOTICE.—That by virtue of a Writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold on inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Cumberland Valley township, on the premises, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 12, 1866.

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, in which Hon. Alex. King, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as Counsel. To be tried by the Hon. George Taylor, at Bedford, commencing on MONDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1866:

Joseph Baily vs. Jackson Stuckey.
Simon Walter vs. McCormick & Helsel.
Thos. B. Keating vs. Bedford Rail Road Co.
Sarah Fisher vs. David Karns.
James M. Reynolds vs. Adam Carn.
Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith.
Fluck & Evans vs. Dr. Asa Duval et al.
Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek.
Benj. R. Henderson vs. Jacob Oster.
Sam'l Clark vs. Mary Gordon's Adm'r.
Hunt. & B. T. R. R. Co. vs. Sam'l Carn's Ad'r.
Same vs. Jas. A. Anderson.
Same vs. John G. Clark.
Same vs. John W. Crissman.
Same vs. William Dunkel.
Same vs. Thos. Knox.
Same vs. Hiram Lentz.
Same vs. John Stone.

[Certified,] O. E. SHANNON,
jan12 Prot'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOOVER & MARSHAL OIL COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Pa., Jan. 9, 1866.

ON October 6th, 1865, an assessment of FOUR CENTS per share was called for, payable as follows, viz: One half Nov. 1st, 1865, the balance Jan. 1, 1866.

This is to notify delinquent stockholders that at noon on THURSDAY, FEB. 8th, 1866, at the office of the company as above, a sufficient number of their shares will be sold at public auction to pay said assessment with costs.

Payments received up to day of sale.

jan19:4t G. W. RUPP, Treasurer.

STRAY HOG.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford township, in November last, a white BOAR, without marks. The owner will pay the usual damages and take him away.

jan5:3t SAMUEL PHILLIPS.

JOHN DICKENS, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,

jen5:24m* Cumberland, Md.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.

jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

ESTATE OF RICHARD WM. JONES, dec'd.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard Wm. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.:

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in South Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. 2, 1865.:4t

REMEMBER

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

are now selling all kinds of

DRY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property to wit: a

TRACT OF LAND

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell on the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing 404 acres and 34 perches, about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stables, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern railroad.

jan5:4t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Second Monday of February (being the 12th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 19th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 19, 1866.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of the Tribune is authorized to solicit and receive sub

Farm, Garden & Household

COAL ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.

I want once more to recommend the use and value of coal ashes, as a particularly valuable article for trees. I think that of all aids for the growth and health of pear and apple trees, I have found nothing equal to coal ashes. I have tried it on low and high lands, and have found it useful in both. My fruit is better and freer from worms than before. I had a large pear tree in a decaying state, which was dug about and manured, but it did no good. I then put around the tree two wheel-barrow loads of coal ashes, and from that time the tree began to thrive, and I have been rewarded with large and perfect fruit, which I ascribe to the beneficial effect of the ashes.

The ashes keeps the ground free from weeds, kills the grass and keeps the ground loose around the trunk. Will those who have apple, pear, peach, quince and plum trees try it once? Two wheel-barrow loads should be put around the trunk, making a space about three feet in diameter. If it can be put on in the fall or winter, it will do the more good.

When I put out my pear orchard, I set at the same time a row of white pine trees on the north boundary, and a row of oak trees on the west; the east being protected by a grove of trees. The forest trees grew up and now protect my pears from driving winds. When my neighbors' pears are blown off in the fall, mine are uninjured by wind and storms.

In low lands, I put all the clinkers around my pear trees to keep the soil loose and cover them with ashes. By that means I am saved the trouble of digging around the trees.

New England Farmer.

EVERGREENS FOR PROTECTION.

Many landowners, who have a more distinct appreciation of dollars and cents than of the beauties of nature, cannot see the propriety of occupying ground and labor in setting out ornamental trees. To such, as well as to all others, we wish to urge the importance of planting evergreen trees as a shelter against the cold winds of winter. We once knew a country resident who flanked his house on the sides of prevailing winds with groups and masses of evergreens from the neighboring forests and borders of swamps—and drew upon himself pretty freely the jeers of his neighbors, for setting out trees that "bore nothing to eat," and were "only good to look at." In the course of years, however, when these trees had attained a heighth of some twenty feet, and had afforded ample shelter from the winds that swept across the bleak hill occupied by his dwelling, the neighbors discovered that the place had become decidedly more comfortable in cold weather—also that many dollars in firewood were annually saved by the beautiful and efficient protection afforded. They began to see new charms in ornamental trees, and were disposed to adopt what they had once ridiculed.

Screens placed along straight boundaries may be in right lines, like hedges; but shelter in immediate proximity of dwellings appears better if in scattered trees, groups and irregular belts. The straight seams may be made by setting the trees three or four feet apart, or at a greater distance—say eight or ten feet. In the former case, the screen will soonest become a dense barrier against the winds, but will not be so tall and stout ultimately. One of the best trees for this purpose is the Norway spruce—which, if planted three feet apart will form a good and close shelter in five or six years, if well cultivated, eight or ten feet high, while the tops of the trees will extend some feet higher. If not cultivated, but allowed to grow up with grass or in hard ground, ten or twelve years will be required to attain the same dimensions. If the trees are placed six feet apart, they will in time make an excellent screen, and cost less at the start.

Many erroneously suppose that if they set out large trees they will obtain a given height the soonest, (a very mistaken opinion) for large trees receive the greatest check by removal, and they induce the planter to believe that he need not give good cultivation to his plantation. Smaller trees well cultivated will soon outstrip them, and present at the same time a more handsome and thriving appearance. A height of two or three feet will, in most instances, prove most profitable. At the present time—in the depth of winter—evergreens may often be removed from the borders of woods and swamps if the earth is but slightly frozen. The protection which the trees as well as the coating of fallen leaves afford, often nearly prevent the mould which covers the soil from freezing, especially if snow has fallen before intensely cold weather sets in. In such localities, select small trees, only a few feet high; cut a circle with a spade about the roots, so as to lift up a cake or ball of soil; place the trees in their natural position on a sled, and draw them to the place where they are to be planted.

Trees from the nursery row cannot be removed in winter without great labor, at the same time that the work may be more readily done in the spring, as they require the removal of less earth on the roots—they scarcely ever fail if the roots are immediately immersed in mud as soon as they are taken up, and before the moisture on the surface of the roots has become dry.

CHAPPED HANDS.

They may in a great measure be prevented by using very little soap, if any, keeping it on as briefly as possible, washing it off clean, and then finishing the washing with water to which a little vinegar is added—a teaspoonful to a pint of clear water will answer. This neutralizes any alkali of the soap left on the skin, and gives it a soft feel, while it stops the destruction of the cuticle, and saves chapping. The diluted vinegar is also good as a final washing after shaving the face, as it both saves the skin and prevents the alkali from bleaching the whiskers. A little tallow, or even lard, thinly applied at night, or when going out into the cold air, to the hands and face, if chapping, and well rubbed off if necessary, goes far toward preventing further chapping, and promotes the healing of cracks already formed.—*American Agriculturist.*

DELICATE RICE PUDDING.

One cup of rice cleaned, washed, put into one quart of milk, and set in a kettle of boiling water. Keep the water boiling until the rice is soft, then add the yolks of three eggs, putting a very little cold milk to them, that they may not change at once, and a little salt. Bake about one hour in a pretty hot oven. Just before taking up, allowing just time to fit it for the table, beat the whites of the three eggs to a foam, and add one cup of sugar; flavor if you wish; when all beaten together, pour over the pudding, which should be baked in a shoal dish, as this is the sauce to be eaten with it. Put in a brisk oven about five minutes, or until this foam begins to brown. There is so much difference in the length of time required by differedt ovens it is impossible to give exact time for the finishing.—*Ib.*

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
D. R. KING & CO.'S
Celebrated Philadelphia made Ladies', Misses', and Children's,
TAMPICO MOROCCO,
GOAT AND ENGLISH KID,
W. H. POLISH,
BOOTS,
POLKA BOOTS,
ANKLET BOOTS,
and LACE BOOTS,
to which we call the early attention of Ladies in want of a very
SUPERIOR BOOT
at a low price.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
dec22:2m

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
French Morinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarffs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.
Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future.
dec.22:3m

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Backles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call.
nov3:1yr

NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry,
Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.
Her stock consists of a general assortment of
Fancy Millenery Goods,
with the addition of
CLOAKS, COATS,
FURS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS & NOTIONS.
N. B. All who have standing accounts will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.
MRS. E. V. MOWRY.
Oct. 27, 1865.-

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of CHRISTOPHER DIBERT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
ANDREW E. DIBERT,
dec15: Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER WERTZ, late of Harrison township, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
VAL. B. WERTZ,
JOHN MOWER,
dec.15: Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of SARAH PIERCE, late of Union township, deceased.
Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WERTZ,
dec15:6t Executor.

TOBACCONISTS.
D. W. CROUSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.
A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.
G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table
Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jean's, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, '865.:4m.

Duff's College
IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.
TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c
Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.
DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.
Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.
Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid.
dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom.	A. M.	Express.		Accom.	P. M.	Express P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connells town	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg.....	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove.....	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00		4 05
	Leaves.					Arrives
	10 00					
	10 20		Riddlesburg.....			3 35
	10 28		Hopewell.....			3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run.....			3 09
	11 18		Hamilton.....			2 47
	10 31		Bloody Run.....			2 34
	Arrives					Leaves.
	11 35		Mount Dallas...			2 30
			SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.			
	Leaves					
	10 40		Saxton.....			3 50
	10 55		Coalmont			3 35
	11 00		Crawford.....			3 25
	Arrives					3 25
	11 00		Dudley			
			Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

OUR BOOKS
WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1866.
The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us—by
CASH OR NOTE,
will be required of all indebted to us.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
dec5.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.
We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.
The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also the best brands
Tobacco and Cigars,
all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of
Plain and Fine Stationery,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.
We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.
☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.
Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.
Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
Queensware, Glassware, &c.
ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,
ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS
Spices of all Kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct.27..3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

TWENTY
TOWN LOTS,
FOR SALE IN THE
BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.
The subscribers offer at private sale
TWENTY TOWN LOTS
fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the
TERMS LIBERAL.
T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, 1865..3m.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.
The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by
nov. 17'-4t O. E. SHANNON.

CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.
Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:
FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.
☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge.
April 28, 1865:tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,
Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.
Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer
Special Inducements to Buyers.
Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.
A splended assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles
We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

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BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS
Call at
Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.
Best assortment of
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.
Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.
HATS from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.
Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.
Velvet Ribbons for trimming; Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tishue, Baraze.
The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $4.
Handsome assortment of
Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns.
Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut cut, will have them done free of charge.
Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.
We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.
LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
TRY IT!
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.
Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.
Manufactured and warranted by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
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BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock o well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.
Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.
Catalogues sent free to those applying.
Persons at a distance will please write for further information.
☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.
july28,65:1yr.

SHAWLS.
WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)
The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juhanna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
NEW GOODS
Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.
When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

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400 CORDS OF
TAN BARK WANTED,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,
ALSO A
STOUT BOY WANTED
TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY
S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
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Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
☞ CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

SUNDRIES.
EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,